

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846. No. 2964.

The only persons authorized to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. W. BALL and Mr. A. FAIRFAX, Collectors, Sydney; MESSRS. TREES and ASKE, Bathurst; Mr. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Portmaitland; Mr. A. W. LANTHORN, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollangong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinet-maker, Goulburn; Mr. STEPHEN NUTTER, Queneborough; Mr. THOMAS HOVE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerrig's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. MICHAEL DOYLE, Berrima; Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Gundagai; Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; Mr. JOHN HOULDRING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. PIERCE HENRY, Muschelbrook; Mr. HORATIO TOEHR, Port Macquarie; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. J. B. BUNDLE, Murrumbidgee and Snow; Mr. B. C. HARRISON, Yass; Mr. W. H. MORTIMER, Port Phillip; Mr. WM. B. RHODES, Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; Mr. U. B. BARFOOT, Van Diemen's Land; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors, "KEMP and FAIRFAX," who heretofore sign Notices to no other will be acknowledged.

The "STONEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of Times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be sent by mail, and will be sent by return of post.

master, will call as advertised, having been appointed to convey Her Majesty's Mail.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the commander, on board; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

Arfs, cardinals, &c., &c.
An extensive variety of puffings, ruchings,
offrayed blonds, velvets of all shades, whiskers
and fancy blonds.
The trade supplied on the most liberal
terms. 7882

It can be obtained only from
ELLIOTT,
 Charlotte-placed

This day opened a most beautiful assortment of summer shawls and dresses, to which they call their particular attention; also, one of muslin collars and habit shirts, which are really worthy of their inspection.

November 14, 78

Scotch and Kilmarnock caps
Stockmen's boots.
&c., &c., &c.
P.S.—From 100 to 200 cases of new slops
open.
George-street, October 8.

TWEEDS, Checks, Doeskins, Cam
mores, Lamas. Apply to Mr. St
land, Erakine-street, Sydney; Mr. J
Solomon, West Maitland, (agents); or a
Factory, Stockton.

Varnish, copal and body
Bath bricks and whitening
White lead, superior quality
Paints and dry colours of every description
THOMAS WOOLLEY
George and King streets, 789

WOLLONGONG first-prize Butter, from the Dairy of Mr. Black, one shilling and fourpence per lb.

SALT BUTTER.
One shilling and two pence per lb.
JOHN CALDWELL.
Grocer, 200, Pitt-street.
November 17.

REAL DERWENT POTATOE.
Ex *Rebecca*.
DIRECT FROM BROWN'S RIVER.
The last this season.

THIRTY Tons only have arrived, and in splendid condition.
Lovers of a good potato at this particular season of the year must apply immediately, when a few tons will be reserved for private families.

JAMES COOK.
Commercial Wharf.
November 13. 7640

TO SHIPPERS, &c.
RANKIN'S superior best hams, now on hand, at the stores of the undersigned, with Rankin's pork hams, mutton ditto, tongues, &c.

ALSO.
Boydell's superior tobacco, at reduced prices.
W. WILMINGTON.
Sussex-street. 7596

DERWENT POTATOES.
A FEW of those very excellent Potatoes, ex *Waterloo*, are yet on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA.
Queen-street. 7555

PRIME IRISH PORK.
JUST LANDED.

50 BARRELS Prime Pork, in fine condition. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.
Sussex-street. 7605

HORSES FOR SALE.
A **STOUT** dapple-bay gelding, 5 years old, perfectly sound, and quiet in saddle and harness, a true puller, and equal to a ton off any weight in town; he is just the horse for a grocer or brewer.

Another well-bred chestnut horse, 4 years old, quite a gentleman's hackney, broken to harness.

Also a brown mare, quiet in saddle and harness, a tool at her foot by Cantator, and suited by the same horse; this is a useful poor man's mare, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to Mr. Henry Ferris, 102, York-street.
Sydney, November 17. 7901

TO BE SOLD.
AND MAY BE SEEN DURING THE WEEK

AT **ARMSTRONG'S VETERINARY REPOSITORY.**

TWO YOUNG ENTIRE HORSES.
nearly three years old, got by Eucalyptus, and fitted for any service. They are the property of Mr. C. O'Connell, Esq., are war-raised sound, free from vice, and quiet to ride—they are in first-rate condition. 7812

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND STANHOPE GIG. in first-rate condition. To be sold at

J. ALLAN'S.
Coachbuilder, 4, Drury-street. 7919

GOVERNOR GIPPS ARMS.
To be sold by Private Contract, all the commodious and excellent iron on the Parramatta Road, within half a mile of the Hom bush Race Course, well known as the

"GOVERNOR GIPPS ARMS," with about nine acres of ground, and the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
These premises have only been finished within the last four years, and are completed in a most extensive style, having cost the original proprietor upwards of £2000. They are replete with every convenience and comfort that can possibly be required by the traveller, and their proximity to the Race Course—the great thoroughfare and important traffic must ever render the above a most valuable property.

Length of the main building, 95 feet by 33, and contains—

Wine Vault under ground. 31 0 by 12 3
Two parlours. 31 0 by 15 3
One dining room. 15 0 by 15 0
Taproom. 11 6 by 13 0
Five bedrooms. 15 0 by 13 0
Passage.

Attached to the main building are—
Wash-house
Kitchen
Cellars
Storehouse
Laundry

Five bedrooms.
The length of the attached buildings, 60 feet by 15 feet; height of the walls from the foundation, 20 feet, with an excellent verandah to the building on the Parramatta Road.

THE STABLES.
Forms an area 211 feet by 17 feet 4 inches inside, sufficient to contain

THIRTY HORSES,
with nine boxes for

RACE HORSES,
affording accommodation superior to any in the colony.

THE YARD.
Is very spacious, having a convenient entrance from the road to it and the stables. There is also an

EXCELLENT GARDEN.
Of about three acres, containing the choicest fruit trees and vegetables in great variety. It is fenced very securely, in fact, in the best style.

WATER.
Of the purest quality in abundance, at all seasons.

The whole property occupies from eight to nine acres, and the very best clay is to be had for

BRICKMAKING.
Also, with the above, the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
in very good order and first-rate condition.

The rooms are well provided with stoves, grates, and fixtures of every description required in an hotel. The distance from the Hom bush Race Course being only about half a mile, an opportunity is here presented to the purchaser of realising a comfortable independence in a very short time by diligence and attention.

For terms of sale, particulars of title, &c., apply to Mr. Cooper Turner, 535, George-street. 7585

SHARES.
Shares in the various Adelaide Mines.

Shares in the Sydney Gas Company.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7916

THE undersigned will purchase, for Cash, or make liberal advances upon Wool or other Colonial Produce to be consigned to R. Bracks, of London.

Miller's Point, November 19. 7600

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or make liberal advances upon wool or other Colonial Produce, if consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER AND CO.
Port-street. 7907

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will advance on same.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
Lower George-street. 6239

THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and will continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Ellice, Kinneir, and Co.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.
Wharf, Darling Harbour. 6155

TO LEND. the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds on city property, at current interest.

Bank and other shares purchased and sold. Tradesmen and merchants' books written up and balanced to show the net profits of a business.

JAMES W. BARRETT.
Accountant and Money Broker, 308, Pitt-street. 597

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN EQUITY.

BETWEEN WILLIAM CUMMINGS, PLAINTIFF,
AND WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE, THOMAS KELLY, HENRY GILBERT SMITH, AND EDWARD COX, DEFENDANTS.

THE public are hereby informed that a suit is pending, by the above-named William Cummings, against the said William Henry Mackenzie, and the other defendants above-named, to compel a reconveyance to the above-named William Cummings, of certain farms and premises, mortgaged by him to the said William Henry Mackenzie, respectively, situated at Mount Victoria, in the county of Cook, in the said colony, and at Clear Creek, near Bathurst, in the said colony, and at Brumbury, in the county of Rockingham, in the said colony, and certain interests in the said county of Rockingham, and at Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, aforesaid, and that all persons will be bound by the decree made in the said suit, and they are therefore cautioned against purchasing the same or any part of them from the above-named defendants, or any of either of them. Dated the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1846.

ROBERT JOHNSON.
Solicitor for the said William Cummings. 7945

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
IN EQUITY.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS v. WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE AND OTHERS.

In reference to the foregoing notice, and to the order of the court in this day's *Herald*, signed by Mr. Justice, insinuating that the notice signed by me falsely imports that intending purchasers can in any way be affected by the decree in this suit, I think it proper to explain that this suit is one for compelling a reconveyance from the defendant Mackenzie to the plaintiff Cummings of the land referred to, and that, although it may be open to Mackenzie to sell the lands, if under the circumstances he can find any purchaser, yet that any such purchaser purchasing the suit, as well as the defendants, will be compelled to reconvey the property to my client, upon the payment of what (if any) thing shall be found to be due to Mackenzie upon the closing of the account, which are now being taken in the Master's Office; and this is the reason why the public are cautioned by me against making any such purchase.

ROBERT JOHNSON.
November 17. 7947

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has existed between the undersigned as Treadmill Manufacturers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEXANDER W. MEIKLE.
Witness—John Shaw, John French.

P.S.—The business for the future will be carried on by Mr. Stephen Pace, who is authorised to settle all outstanding claims. Legentville, November 12. 7658

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we—Thomas Etherington and Frederick Lavers, carpenters and builders, Newtown—dissolve partnership from this day, 17th November, by mutual consent. All debts contracted by the said parties will be paid by Thomas Etherington.

(Signed) **THOMAS ETHERINGTON,**
FREDERICK LAVERS.
November 16. 7874

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has taken the business lately carried on under the firm of Robert King and Co., and has commenced as a Soap and Candle Manufacturer, and trusts that by conducting all transactions in a strictly honourable manner, to secure public confidence and support.

F. M. STOKES.
Dickson-street, Sydney. 7758

NOTICE.
I HEREBY Caution all persons against giving credit to any person whatever without my written order, as I will not hold myself accountable for any debts that may be contracted without it after this date.

WILLIAM MULHALL.
November 17. 7926

TO JOINERS, PLASTERERS, AND PAINTERS.
Work required in the completion of a Dwelling-house in College-street. Particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. John Bobb, Architect, Macquarie-street, to which the plans and specifications are delivered on or before the 21st instant at noon.

November 14. 7810

TO STONEMASONS.
STONEMASONS desirous of contracting for the building of about 600 perches of Garden Walls, for the Right Worshipful the Mayor, at Bradley, may see plan and specification on application to Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect, 214, Pitt-street. 7927

COALS.
WANTED immediately, forty tons Newcastle coal. Apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA.
Queen-street. 7912

COLONIAL ROSEWOOD.
WANTED, five to six hundred feet of colonial rosewood. Apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA.
Queen-street. 7914

SYDNEY GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE
FOR

SERVANTS AND MECHANICS.
BATHURST-STREET, (NEAR HYDE PARK). 7916

NO CHARGE UNTIL ENGAGED.
EVERY description of Servants and Mechanics supplied from the above establishment, at the shortest notice, either for town or country, and of good character only.

SERVANTS.
Requiring situations (unless recommended personally) are requested to bring their characters and discharges, and deposit the same in the office, otherwise they cannot be engaged; by so doing they will find it to their advantage, as no charge will be made until engaged.

WANTED.
A Hammerman, &c.

TERMS WHEN ENGAGED.
To Employers, for each servant, 2s.
To Servants, 1s. only.

H. F. BRIMMER.
Office hours from nine till five. 7945

THE "SHIPPING GAZETTE."

REQUIRED at the office of this paper three or four copies of the *Shipping Gazette*, and *Sydney General Trade List* for the 20th of July last, for which 1s. each will be given.

UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS AND LABORERS AT THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

SETTLERS desirous of hiring any of the above, as per list of yesterday, or any other Laborers or Mechanics with families, are informed that no charge will be made either for fees or agreements.

All applications to be made to the undersigned, at the post-office free.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
North Castle-street.

WANTED, a partner who can command about £150, in a business in Sydney, where the party will at all times have the management of his money, without risk.

Address W. C. Post Office, post-paid.
N. B.—A person accustomed to the grocery or general store would be preferred. 7886

WANTED.—A person to sell and deliver soda water and lemonade, &c., or one who will undertake the sale on commission. Letters free, addressed to B. Herald Office, will receive an immediate reply.

November 18. 7924

NOTICE.
WANTED, a practical Miller, for the country. Reference will be required. For particulars apply to

F. GAUNSON.
George-street. 7922

NURSEMAID.
WANTED, a young woman as Nursemaid; the most respectable reference will be required. Apply at No. 101, Hunter-street. 7935

WANTED, a respectable young woman to take care of children and assist in needlework (a character will be required). Apply to Mr. George Hill, Queen-street, Surry Hills. 783

FEMALE COOK.
WANTED, for an hotel, six miles from Sydney, a respectable female, in the above capacity; none other than a thoroughly competent person need apply; testimonials of respectability in former employment will be required. Apply to

Mrs. BEAUMONT.
221, Castlereagh-street. 7946

COOK AND BUTLER.
WANTED, a Female Cook, thoroughly conversant with her business. She must give references to her late employers as to character and capability.

Also, a Butler, upon similar conditions. Apply to Mrs. Charles O'Connell, Woolloomooloo House. 7903

WANTED, a man as cook and waiter, in a small family. Apply to Mr. James J. Riley, on Thursday next, at the Club, between the hours of twelve and one. Characters, of course, will be necessary. 7883

WANTED, a Stable Boy; he must be a light weight, and well able to ride. Apply to Mr. Armstrong, Castlereagh-street. 7846

WANTED, a man and wife, without incumbrance—the man to drive a cart, and know Sydney. Characters are required. Apply at No. 3, Bridge-street. 7885

WANTED, This Day, by 12 o'clock, a farm servant for the interior. To an industrious single man liberal wages will be given.

WALTER STEWART.
Jamison-street. 7929

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged man, who has nearly a twelve months' character, a situation in a store; undeviating honesty, &c.; would not object to a place as waiter in a respectable inn, or light porter in a house of business requiring an out-door servant. Letters to H. B. Herald Office, will be attended to. 7890

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS a great many horses have been stolen from my estate, Bunnaby, Argyle, and some of them having returned with their brands disguised, the above reward of twenty pounds will be given to any party, on conviction of the offenders.

I hereby give further notice that should any person be found trespassing on my estate, Bunnaby, Argyle, or Tyne Tyne, county of Georgetown, will be with the law direct; and cattle or horses found thereon after this notice will be impounded.

JOHN HILLAS.
Bunnaby, November 8. 7245

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN or strayed, from the station of David Cassels, Esq., Island Lake, Maneroo, on the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th October, one very dark brown horse, four years old, fifteen hands high, short tail, branded single G on off shoulder, T in circle on near side under the saddle, near hind fetlock a little white. Also, a chestnut horse, long switch tail, five years old, about thirteen hands high, rather hollow backed, branded JD combined on near shoulder;—both broke into saddle. The above reward will be paid on the conviction of the thief or thieves. If stolen; and if strayed, the sum of two pounds will be paid on the delivery to me, as above.

DANIEL DOYNE.
November 17. 7925

LOST.
THIS MORNING, 17th November, from Mr. House, No. 241, Elizabeth-street North, a Tuboe, or Persian Bird, from New Zealand; whoever has found it and will bring it to the above will be handsomely rewarded.

SAUL LYONS.
November 17. 7865

LOST.—One dark brown Filly, rising two years old, branded B on the near shoulder, star on the forehead, with black points. Also, one grey colt, branded JB on the near shoulder. One Pound reward each will be given to any person who will give information of them to Mr. Grovernor, Publican, Yase; or to Mr. Kerr, Publican, Yase Road. 7863

TO BE LET, suitable for a general family, a pleasant residence close to the banks of the Parramatta River. There is a good garden. The steamers to and from London passengers several times daily, and within forty minutes of the city. Apply to Messrs. Bristling and Co. October 20. 6276

TO BE LET, BY THE YEAR OR FOR A TERM.
A VERY convenient Detached Cottage Residence, within a short distance of Sydney, comprising excellent entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms, bedrooms, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, coach house, and stable, &c., with the comfort of a perpetual supply of the most

BEAUTIFUL WATER that can be found in or near Sydney; in fact, it renders the estate most invaluable; the whole is standing on four acres of rich garden and meadow land, with vineyard, &c.

Those persons who are in search of a comfortable retired residence would do well by viewing the above.

TERMS MODERATE.
For cards to view apply to J. W. Barrett's, Gaitz-Wire and Venetian Blind Manufactory, 135, Pitt-street South, near Bathurst-street. 7945

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, a House in Liverpool-street, near Lyons-Terrace; also, a house and shop in Bridge-street, now occupied by Mr. B. S. Lloyd. Apply to Cooper and Holt. 7586

TO LET, those extensive Stores and Offices, with stabling, in Pitt-street, or part of them. For particulars apply to the office of A. and S. Lyons, Pitt-street. 7523

KISSING POINT.
TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage, pleasantly situated, containing seven rooms and kitchen, with the convenience of water, and well stocked garden, adjoining Mr. Isaac Shepherd's Orchard. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. S. LLOYD.
10, Bridge-street. 7800

SALES BY AUCTION.
STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT, ROCK SALT.
Now Landing.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,

THIS DAY, 18th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

20 TONS (more or less) stoved Liverpool Salt.

Terms at sale. 7859

PRINTER'S PAPER.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 19th INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

20 REAMS PRINTING PAPER, 28 lbs.

Terms at sale. 7925

TO GROCERS, GENERAL DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 19th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

81 DOZEN BASKET SALT

10 quarter-casks vinegar
1 hoghead ditto
3 kegs prime tobacco
5 cases large bowl tobacco pipes
20 reams post paper
2 bags shellac
1 case cigars, out of bond
3 bales wire coils
10 bags black pepper
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7857

CAPE RAISINS.
NOW LANDING.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 19th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

200 BOXES CAPE RAISINS, now landing, and in excellent condition.

Terms at sale. 7858

CEDAR.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Commercial Wharf,

THIS DAY, 18th NOVEMBER,
At 10 o'clock.

16,000 FEET CEDAR, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 7941

MUSCATEL AND ELEME RAISINS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock.

8 BOXES Muscatel Raisins
20 Half ditto
50 Boxes Eleme Raisins
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7938

FINE FLOUR.
MR. MORT
Will sell, at his Rooms, George-street,

FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock.

30 TONS finest quality Van Diemen's Land Flour, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 7939

CHOICE MARES, FILLIES, AND GELDINGS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, on

TUESDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER,
At 3 o'clock.

LOT 1.
A Clydesdale bred, broke to saddle, and adapted for heavy draught, by Young Peter Finn, unbroken, fit for saddle.

2. A Chestnut Mare, 7 years old, by Young Chilton, broke to saddle.

3. A Black Mare, 5 years old, by Ajax, broke to saddle, adapted for harness.

4. A Roan Filly, 8 years old, by Young Peter Finn, fit for saddle.

5. A Chestnut Mare, 6 years old, by Gratie, handled.

6. A Bay Mare, 7 years old, by Ajax, 14 hands, broke to saddle.

7. A Bay Filly, 4 years old, by Peter Finn, 14 hands, handled.

8. A powerful Brown Gelding, 9 years old, by Sultan, has been in harness.

9. A powerful Bay Gelding, 6 years old, by Young Peter Finn, mouthed for harness.

10. A powerful Black Gelding, 9 years old, by Young Peter Finn, broke to saddle.

11. A powerful Black Gelding, 9 years old, by Young Peter Finn, broke to saddle, and some to carry a load.

Terms, Cash. 7942

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX "ANN BATES," F. SLAUGHTER, FROM LONDON.
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock.

8 in diamond.
17 BOXES MUSCATEL RAISINS
4 half ditto
1 Box pudding Raisins
5 in diamond.
9 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 7940

HAY AND BUTTER.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Commercial Wharf,

THIS DAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1846,
At ten o'clock.

60 TRUSSES H

Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Wednesday, 1 P.M.

The *Hamlet*, Captain Wilson, arrived from England, this morning, bringing London newspapers to the 18th July.

The **RUSSELL Ministry** was at length finally arranged, and a perfect list will be found among our extracts.

Sir NICHOLAS TINDAL, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, having died, Sir THOMAS WILDE had been appointed to succeed him. Mr. JERVIS thus became Attorney-General, and it was understood Mr. DUNDAS would be the new Solicitor-General.

The ministry had not made any definite statement of the course intended to be pursued, and its first difficulty appeared likely to be the vexed question of the duty on slave-grown sugar.

It does not appear that there had been any further decline in the price of Wool.

The conduct of the troops engaged in New Zealand appears to have met with the approval of the authorities at the Horse Guards. Colonels DESPARD and WYNARD have been appointed Companions of the Bath; and Captains MATSON, 58th Foot, REED, 99th Foot, DENNY, 58th Foot, MARIOW, R.E., and WILKINSON, R.A., have been promoted to brevet majorities.

Should any important news arrive by the *Sir George Seymour*, we shall publish a second extra in the evening.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

November 18.—*Famlet*, barque, 420 tons, Captain Wilson, from London 10th July. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson, son and servant, Miss Hill, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Spence, Mr. Parker, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dawson, and Master Robinson.

November 18.—*Vicom*, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne the 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Davies and son, Mr. C. Wild.

November 18.—*Heroine*, schooner, 37 tons, Captain Millie, from Circular Head the 31st ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Kingwell.

November 18.—*Harlequin*, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Howland, from Portland Bay the 3rd instant. Passenger—Mr. Markin.

November 18.—*Velocity*, schooner, 161 tons, Captain Pockley, from Boyd Town the 12th instant. Passengers—Mr. James Boyd, Mr. and Master Walpole, and Mr. McClymont.

IMPORTS.

November 18.—*Vicom*, schooner, Captain Brown, from Circular Head: 12 bales wool, 350 bags salt, 12 bales 4 cases merchandise, Order.

The following are the principal items in the manifest of the *Hamlet*: 6 hogheads brandy, 3 hogheads 340 cases gin, 2 hogheads whiskey, 16 kegs tobacco, 50 casks bottled beer, 71 hogheads ale, 36 casks rum, 20 tons salt, 7 carcases currants, 40 boxes raisins, 20 hogheads beer. The remainder of the cargo consists chiefly of soft goods.

The following vessels had arrived previous to the sailing of the *Hamlet*:—The *Ratchiff*, *Tropic*, *Amelia*, *Jane Goudie*, *Esmeralda*, *Angela*, and the *Equestrian*.

"**SHAMORR**," SYDNEY.—We observe that the action of Boyd & Co. the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, was tried on the 6th and 7th July, and a verdict given for the defendants. A new trial has been applied for, chiefly on the ground of the verdict being against evidence.

The *Orwell* for Port Nicholson with sheep and cattle, and the *Highlander* and *Flying Dutchman*, whalers, left the same day as the *Velocity*.

The *Sir George Seymour* from London, the 4th of August, and an American whaler, entered the Heads this morning, but owing to the light winds and strong tide, our reporter had not arrived prior to our going to press.

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of all the Ministerial appointments:—

The Cabinet consists of eight Peers and eight Members of the House of Commons, viz.:

Premier, and First Lord of the Treasury

—Lord John Russell

President of the Council—Marquis of Lansdowne

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Minto

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Grey

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Viscount Palmerston

Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs—Earl Grey

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Charles Wood

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell

Paymaster-General—Mr. Macaulay

Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord Morpeth

Postmaster-General—Marquis of Clanricarde

President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Clarendon

President of the Board of Control—Sir John Lubbock

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Labouchere

First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Auckland

The following are members of the Government, but without seats in the Cabinet:—

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Bessborough

Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington

Master-General of the Ordnance—Marquis of Anglesey

Master of the Mint—Right Hon. R. L. Sheil

Secretary of the Admiralty—H. G. Ward, Esq.

Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Milner Gibson

Judge Advocate—Mr. Charles Buller

Lords of the Admiralty—Admiral D. Dundas, Captain Hon. F. Berkeley, Hon. W. Cowper

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. J. Parker, and Mr. H. Tuffnell

Secretaries of the Board of Control—Right Hon. G. S. Byng, Mr. Thomas Wye

Secretary at War—Right Hon. F. X. Maule

Under Secretaries of State:—Foreign Affairs—Hon. E. J. Stanley, Home—Sir William Somerville, Colonies—Mr. B. Hawes

Under Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Redington

Board of Ordnance:—Clerk—Hon. Colonel Anson, Surveyor—Colonel C. Fox, Secretary—Lord Clarence Paget

Attorney-General—Mr. J. Jervis

Solicitor-General—Mr. J. Rutherford

Solicitor-General for Scotland—Mr. Maitland

In the household the following appointments are announced:—

Master of the Horse—The Duke of Norfolk

Lord Chamberlain—Earl Spencer

Lord High Steward—Earl Fortescue

Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of Sutherland

THE WHIG MINISTRY OF 1841.

In order to show at one view the personal changes that have taken place in the arrangements of office, we subjoin a list of the last Whig Ministry of 1841:

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Melbourne

Chancellor—Lord Cottenham

President of the Council—Marquis of Lansdowne

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Clarendon

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir George Grey

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. F. T. Baring

Home Secretary—Marquis of Normanby

Foreign Secretary—Lord Palmerston

Colonial Secretary—Lord John Russell

Secretary at War—Mr. T. B. Macaulay

First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Minto

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. H. Labouchere

President of the Board of Control—Sir J. C. Hobhouse

Paymaster of the Forces—Mr. E. J. Stanley, (not in the Cabinet.)

Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord Duncannon (now Lord Bessborough)

Irish Secretary—Lord Morpeth

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, JULY 13.

MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

The following members, who had vacated their seats by the acceptance of office under the new Administration, were introduced, and retook the oaths and their seats on their re-election:—

Lord J. Russell (First Lord of the Treasury)

Lord Palmerston (Foreign Secretary)

Sir G. Grey (Home Secretary)

Mr. C. Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer)

Sir J. C. Hobhouse (President of the Board of Control)

Mr. Labouchere (Secretary for Ireland)

Colonel Fox (Surveyor of the Ordnance)

Captain F. H. Berkeley (a Lord of the Admiralty)

Admiral D. Dundas (a Lord of the Admiralty)

Lord M. Hill (Controller of the Household)

Mr. J. Jervis (Attorney-General)

THE ACCESSION TO THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Court Circular of Tuesday, July 7.)

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council yesterday, at Buckingham Palace.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an audience of the Queen, and resigned his seals of office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Earl Delawarr had an audience of her Majesty.

Lord Lyndhurst (who came attended by Mr. Perry, his Lordship's principal Secretary) delivered the Great Seal to his Sovereign.

The Earl of Haddington had an audience of the Queen, and resigned the Privy Seal.

Sir James Graham had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his seals of office as one of the principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone had an audience of the Queen, and resigned his seals of office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his seal of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Granville Somerset had an audience of the Queen, and resigned his seal of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

After the departure of Sir R. Peel, the Earls of Aberdeen and Haddington, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir J. Graham, and Messrs. Goulburn and Gladstone, the new Ministers assembled at the Palace.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen.

Lord Cottenham had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chancellor.

Lord Campbell had an audience, and had the honour to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord President of the Council.

The Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cottenham, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Lord Campbell, Earl of Auckland, Earl of Bessborough, Lord Morpeth, Marquis of Anglesey, Sir John Hobhouse, Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule.

Lord Cottenham was sworn into office as Lord Chancellor, and received from the Queen the Great Seal.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was declared by the Queen in Council Lord President of the Council.

The Earl of Minto was sworn into office as Lord Privy Seal, and received his seal of office from the Queen.

Her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare the Right Hon. John William, Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry, Earl Grey, the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to be Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were by command of the Queen, sworn into office.

Lord Campbell was sworn into office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Queen in Council was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George, Earl of Clarendon, to be President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

The Most Noble Francis, Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Charles Wood, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board.

The Right Hon. Charles Wood received from the Queen his seal of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had the honour to kiss hands.

The Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., kissed hands on being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

After the Council, Sidi Ahmed, Envoy Extraordinary from the Pasha of Tunis, was presented to the Queen at an audience by Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Her Majesty gave audience to Lord John Russell.

Mr. Danvers, Clerk of the Council and Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster, was in attendance at the Court on Lord Campbell.

On the Lord Chancellor (Cottenham) leaving her Majesty's presence, the purse, containing the Great Seal, was carried before him by Mr. Haines, who held the same official situation under his Lordship when in office before.

The Court was attended by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Treasurer of the Household, the Controller of the Household, Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting.

WHITEHALL, JULY 7.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honorable George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B.; Rear Admiral James Whiteley Deans Dundas; Maurice Frederick Fitz Hardinge Berkeley, Esq., Captain of the Royal Navy; Lord John Hay, C.B., Captain in the Royal Navy; and the Hon. William Francis Cowper, her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE SIR N. CONYNGHAM TINDAL.

(From the Morning Chronicle, July 8.)

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of this amiable and much respected judge.

The melancholy event took place on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the temporary residence of the family, near Folkestone, Kent, unexpectedly, though not suddenly, as at first reported.

The learned Judge was in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health up to about a fortnight since, when he complained of excessive weakness, being at the particular moment engaged in the preparation of a report on the subject of the proposed new law of evidence.

He was, however, at the time of his death, in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health, and was, in fact, in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health, and was, in fact, in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health.

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aged in hearing the Irish appeal case of Sheehy v. Lord Masherry, then being argued in the House of Lords, before the Lord Chancellor, Law Lords, and Judges. On being removed to his residence, in Bedford-square, he was seized with paralysis in the legs, but this attack was unaccompanied by any dangerous symptom. By the advice of his medical attendants he removed a few days since, in company with his son, Captain Tindal, R.N., to Folkestone, Kent, for the benefit of sea bathing, which, it would appear, however, accelerated his death, as consumption of the bowels, with bodily weakness, immediately followed, but not to an alarming extent until Sunday forenoon, when he began to sink rapidly. Information was forthwith forwarded to his son-in-law and daughter, who immediately left town for the bedside of their much-revered relative, who breathed his last on the following evening, as already mentioned, in the presence of Drs. Pennington and Wilson (who left town specially on Sunday evening), Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet, Captain and Mrs. Tindal, Mr. Tindal, jun., and other members of his family.

Information of the learned Judge's decease reached the various law offices on Tuesday morning; and it is almost unnecessary to say the melancholy event was deeply deplored by all parties, as there were none could fail to admire the strict impartiality which he ever displayed in the discharge of his duties.

The mortal remains of the deceased were removed yesterday from Folkestone to the family residence in Bedford-square, from which they will be removed in a few days to their last resting place.

The Tindal family are of very ancient extraction, and settled in Essex at the commencement of the last century. The deceased judge was born at the family seat near Chelmsford, in 1776, being the son of Robert Tindal, Esq. After receiving a preparatory education, he proceeded to Cambridge, in 1795, entering Trinity College. He took the degree of A.B. in 1799, and that of A.M. in 1802. In the course of the previous year (1801) he obtained a fellowship, which he retained till his marriage, in 1809, with Miss Symonds, daughter of the late Thomas Symonds, Esq., a captain in the royal navy. This lady died about 23 years back, since which time the deceased judge has remained a widower. He leaves three children behind him, viz. two sons (one a captain in the navy, and the other a member of the bar), and one daughter, who is married to Mr. Bosanquet, son of the late judge of that name.

In 1809, Mr. Tindal was called to the bar, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, joining at the same time the northern circuit. His practice was chiefly confined to the Court of Queen's Bench. He continued with considerable success up to 1826, when he was appointed Solicitor-General, with a knighthood.

In 1829, Sir W. D. Best, subsequently Lord Wysoford, retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, owing to illness, and the same not having been accepted by Sir J. Scarlett, the Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, with the title of Baron Abinger, it was conferred on Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, who continued up to the day of his death to occupy the seat, with, to use the general expression, credit to himself and advantage to the public. We should have added, that, on being raised to the bench, he was made a Privy Councillor, agreeably to usage.

With regard to politics, it would be impossible to identify the deceased Judge with any of the classes of the present day. He first entered Parliament for the borough of Wigan, in 1824, then professing what were termed Conservative principles. At the general election in 1826 he was returned for Harwich, and in 1827 for the University of Cambridge, which he represented till his elevation to the Bench. He supported the ministers of the day in all the principal measures by them introduced, including, we believe, that for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics.

The judicial career of the deceased was remarkable alike for independence and strict impartiality. He was the presiding Judge at the trials of the Newport rioters, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and many others too numerous now for recital. We may allude to an observation which he made on the occasion of the trial of some Chartists in 1843, for riots. A person connected with that body forwarded a message to the bench, stating that he was refused admission into the Court because he was a Chartist, although he was employed by the solicitor for the defence. The learned Judge instantly rejoined, "Let the man be identified: we know nothing of politics here. Indeed, for my part, I don't

know what a Chartist is." In trying cases at Nisi Prius, particularly civil actions, he displayed all required attention, and in many cases expressed his dissatisfaction at unnecessary litigation or vexatious defences.

Although it must be admitted that some of our departed judges have not, strictly speaking, left unblemished characters for mercy behind them, no one in such respect can cast even the slightest aspersion on the career of Chief Justice Tindal, as he was merciful, lenient and patient, and, to use the words of Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., when moving for a committee to inquire into the conduct of another functionary, "a more impartial or a more suitable judge could not be desired." When presiding at the trial of a prisoner, particularly for a capital offence, he was ever sure to elucidate circumstances tending to his or her benefit, taking care at the same time that the guilty should not escape merited punishment. In passing the extreme sentence of the law, Chief Justice Tindal's feelings on many occasions so overcame him as actually to take away the power of speech; we may instance the cases of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Francis Benjamin Courvoisier, Francis (who fired at Her Majesty), &c.

It is generally understood that the deceased refused from more than one ministry a seat in the Upper House, and that he on all occasions expressed his determination to continue a Commoner. To return to his connexion with the University of Cambridge; in 1834 he received the degree of D.C.L., at the installation of the Marquis of Camden as Chancellor.

For the last few years the learned Judge, though in the possession of a mansion in Bedford-square, generally resided at his suburban residence, Hampstead Heath, one of the most picturesque in the county of Middlesex.

Had the melancholy event occurred a day or two sooner, Sir F. Thesiger would have had the appointment under Sir Robert Peel's administration. Now Sir Thomas-Wild obtains the distinguished post.

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIDGE."
Liverpool, Monday, July 6.
The packet-ship *Cambridge*, Captain Barstow, arrived in the Mersey this morning, with intelligence from New York of the 17th ultimo inclusive.

The presentation of the Oregon treaty to the Senate had been delayed, in consequence of the resignation, by Mr. Allen, of the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Allen, it appears, desired to discuss the original communication of the President upon the subject, with open doors. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in the lower branch of Congress to excite public feeling against the terms of the compromise.

The New Tariff Bill had at length come before Congress for discussion, backed by a message from the President, urging the necessity of revising the commercial system of the Union, in order to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the Mexican war. The President also recommended an additional issue of Treasury notes.

We have no further accounts from the seat of hostilities.
Exchange on London, 108 to 108½, three months.

From the Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Washington, June 16.
The Treaty was not sent into the Senate yesterday, owing to the resignation of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The vacancy will be supplied by an election to-day, when this document will be transmitted. It will be necessary to refer it to that committee for their reasons for recommending its adoption, which will be embodied in a formal report.

Mr. Walker, having recovered from his illness, will lay his communication before the Senate to-day on the tariff and the finances. It will recommend an increase of duty on tea and coffee, and other articles, from 20 to 30 per cent., which he estimates will afford an increase of three or four millions of dollars in the revenue. An issue of 12,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes will also be recommended in preference to a loan.

SENATE.

A Message from the President was sent in this morning, with Secretary Walker's report on the finances and the tariff. The President states, that the increase of revenue rendered necessary by the war with Mexico can be met by reducing the tariff to a revenue standard, imposing duties on free articles, and modifying the duties on others. Additional authority is asked for the issue of Treasury notes.

The Secretary's report was also read. He estimates the deficiency in the revenue for the next fiscal year at 19,620,000 dollars, but anticipates receipts from various sources, which will reduce this to 15,000,000 dollars, leaving 4,000,000 dollars deficit.

This deficit will also be reduced if the tariff is modified according to the provisions of the House Bill introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means. The entire receipts, with this modification, are estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but leaving still the deficiency mentioned of 15,000,000 dollars.

The warehouse system proposed, it is estimated, will further reduce this amount, and the graduation of the sales of public lands half a million more, leaving still over 12,000,000 dollars deficit.

To meet this the Secretary recommends a resort to loans, or issue of Treasury notes, or both, as circumstances may render it most desirable, and at the earliest dates, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

The message and report were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. An Executive message was also received, which was understood to be concerning the treaty. The southern mail did not connect at Washington to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution, embodying a protest against the treaty in program for the settlement of the Oregon question.

The resolution and preamble assume that this is a question proper for the action of the whole legislative power; for the attempt secretly to adjust the matter, while the people and their representatives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people, and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them, therefore.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Senate to postpone further consideration and action upon the same, and submit it to the people for their action and consideration."

The remaining resolutions censure the President and Senate for executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclusion, by which to hide their proceedings from the public under the midnight veil.

On his motion to send the rules, the yeas were 35; nays, 156. So the motion was lost.

The House then went into Committee, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation Bill.

SINKING OF A SHIP IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Sunday morning the barque *Everetta*, from Sydney, which was hauled into the London Docks the preceding night, sank in the great basin alongside the north quay, and opposite No. 3 warehouse. This very serious disaster occasioned great alarm in the dock, and also in the surrounding district. It appears that some of the Custom-house officers in the other vessels saw the *Everetta* settled down, and they raised an alarm. The only persons on board were two apprentices and a revenue officer, and they had scarcely reached the quay in their night-clothes when the ship went down. Information of the occurrence having been forwarded to the dock master and Mr. Chandler, the superintendent of the establishment, they immediately engaged upwards of 100 labourers, and in a few minutes afterwards they were busily engaged, some in getting out the cargo, principally bales of wool, and others in pumping the water out. The labourers continued to work with great alacrity until eight o'clock last night, when they were relieved by another set, who were taken on for the night. A great portion of the wool was got out in a damaged state. Although the pumps never ceased working for an instant, there was no apparent diminution of the leak up to ten o'clock last night. About three hours previously, an expert diver named Jones, went down to examine the ship's bottom, and found a large hole on the larboard side forwards, on the garbel streak, close to the keelson. It appears that when the ship was coming up the pool on Saturday afternoon, she was run foul of by a collier near the Surry Canal Dock buoy, and was obliged to bring up and let go her anchor. There is no doubt she set upon one of the flukes of her anchor, which caused the mischief, but when the mates and crew of the vessel left her safely moored in the dock, there was no appearance of her having sprung a leak, nor was it suspected that she had shipped any water. The *Everetta* has brought home a most valuable cargo of wool and oil, from Sydney, estimated to be worth £25,000.—*Times*, July 14.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express, July 13.)

CITY, MONDAY, JULY 8.—The imports of wool into London last week were 8,053 bales, of which 6,453 were from Sydney, 808 from Germany, 494 from Turkey, 124 from the Cape of Good Hope, 150 from Russia, 16 from Africa, and the rest from Italy.

The public sales are still in progress, and the wool offered meets generally with buyers at the rates below given.

On Monday Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. put up 1732 bales of wool. There were 1373 bales of Van Diemen's Land, which realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 5d. for hand-washed, greasy being sold at 8d., and lambs' at 1s. 5½d. to 2s. per lb.; 320 bales of Cape brought 1s. to 1s. 3½d. for clean sheep's, 6½d. for greasy, and 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. for lambs'; 3 bales South Australian went at 1s. to 1s. 1d., and 6 bales Australian at 1s. 3½d. per lb.

Mr. H. P. Hughes, on Tuesday, offered 1342 bales. There were 512 bales Australian sold at 1s. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 7d. for scoured. Hogget's realised 1s. 9½d.; 268 bales Van Diemen's Land brought 1s. to 1s. 5d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. for lambs'; 357 bales Port Phillip were sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. for lambs'; 77 bales South Australian went 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. for sheep's, and 1s. 2½d. for lambs'; 109 bales Cape were sold at 10d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, 5d. to 6d. for greasy, and 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. for lambs'. Some Odessa and German was withdrawn.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Southey and Son put up 1598 bales: 907 bales were Van Diemen's Land, and realised 10½d. to 1s. 5d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9½d. for lambs'; 238 bales Port Phillip brought 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. for sheep's, and 6d. for greasy; 148 bales Australian 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7d. for scoured; 305 bales South Australian went at 11d. to 1s. 2d. for clean sheep's, at 6½d. to 8d. for greasy, and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. for lambs'.

Messrs. C. and J. Jacob offered 369 bales: of which 340 bales were Australian at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for clean sheep's, 7d. for greasy, and 1s. 4½d. for lambs'; 73 bales Van Diemen's Land went at 7d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; 37 bales Port Phillip at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10½d. for super. clothing, 1s. 5d. for combing, and 8d. for greasy; and 19 bales South Australian sheep's at 1s. 1d. for clean, and 7d. for greasy.

On Thursday, Messrs. Marsh and Edensor put up 1537 bales: of which 489 bales were Australian, and realised 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. for clean sheep's, and 2s. 2½d. for lambs'; 830 bales Port Phillip 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7d. for clean sheep's, 7½d. to 9d. for greasy, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. for lambs'; 217 bales Cape were sold at 8d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, and 8d. to 1s. 4½d. lambs'.

On Friday, Messrs. Simes and Co. put up 1,627 bales. There were 45 bales Van Diemen's Land sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for clean sheep's; 766 bales Australian, at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 10½d. for lambs', 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. for scoured, and 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. for lambs'; 803 bales Van Diemen's Land, went at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d. for sheep's, and 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. for lambs'; and 13 bales Cape at 1s. for clean sheep's, and 8d. for greasy.

On Saturday, there were 1,177 bales put up by Messrs. Southey and Son; 533 bales were Australian (part of which was withdrawn), and sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for lambs'; 419 bales Van Diemen's Land realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. for washed sheep's (scoured, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.), and lambs' 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9½d.; 70 bales Port Phillip, realised 11d. to 1s. 3d. for sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9½d. for lambs'. South Australian realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. for sheep's, and 1s. 2½d. for lambs'; 105 bales Cape went at 9½d. to 1s. 2½d. for sheep's, and greasy at 6½d.

We are advised from the Bradford market that the condition of that market has, within the past ten days, evidenced a somewhat improved aspect. Wool is more freely offered, at reduced rates; but as staplers expect a further decline, they limit their operations as much as possible. Yarns are rather more enquired for; and, as stocks are now much lightened, and production still contracted, it is expected a manifest improvement will soon be realised. Piece goods continue in only moderate demand, with the exception of Orleans cloths, which are in very fair request; but an improved demand for the principal staples is confidently expected in all next month.

Accounts from Kirchheem, of June 24th, state that the quantity of wool at the market was 12,000 cwt., including July 14.

one of the most celebrated fleeces. Prices were six to twenty per cent. lower than last year.

At Perth, on the 14th June, the wool market was flat, owing to the bad accounts from Germany and England. The great buyers did not operate. The home demand of Hungary was not sufficient to prevent prices declining. Fine single-clip wool was 8 to 10 florins below the range of last year.

From Königsberg, under date of the 29th ult., we learn that the wool offered was well got up, and that the clip was good. Fair sales were made.

At Hildesheim, on the 30th ult., about 3600 cwt. were on sale. In the Copenhagen market, on the 30th ult., there were 280,000 lbs. of wool on offer; and Merino sorts realised 68 to 73 sch. per lb.

LONDON, JULY 10.—We have to notice a partial improvement in this branch of trade since our last report. A fair extent of business has been transacted, and late quotations generally supported. We hear that prices which are being obtained at the London sales now pending are full higher than those recently paid at Liverpool; for the better class of wools especially the biddings were brisk.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

We have at length received the Mexican accounts of the late collision with the American forces on the Rio Grande, and it is satisfactory to find that no attempt has been made to disguise from the people of Mexico the fact that they have sustained a severe defeat, and that their armies are wholly unable to carry on the war without any hope of success. The blockade of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and the other Atlantic ports, appears to have been conducted with due consideration to neutral interests by the American Commodore Conner, and to be supported by a sufficient force. That officer has under his command the *Cumberland*, *Maritan*, *Potomac*, *John Adams*, *Somers*, *St. Mary's*, and the steam ships *Mississippi* and *Princeton*. It remains, however, to be seen whether he will venture to attack St. Juan d'Ulloa, which is at all times an operation of great difficulty and danger, from the sudden northern gales which expose a squadron to destruction on the reefs that project the fortifications to the seaward. St. Juan d'Ulloa, moreover, now mounts 200 guns in the castle, and 50 in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage. All these guns are new and of heavy calibre, with a number of 8-inch and 10-inch Paixhans guns. There are said to be 2,000 men in the fortress, and about the same number in the town. Under these circumstances we doubt whether the American Commodore will risk an attack on the strongest place on the Mexican coast.

For the protection of British interests in the Gulf of Mexico the *Endymion* frigate and the *Alarm* have been ordered down from Bermuda. Commodore Pring will probably be able to increase the squadron from Jamaica, where he hoists his broad pennant on the *Imaum*; and the *Albatross* has been sent out, we believe, from this country. In the Pacific, the British and American squadrons were both at Manzanillo; but no news has yet arrived of any operations on the western coast.

We trust, however, that without any further effusion of blood, and without a prolongation of those risks which are inseparable from active hostilities, we may look forward to the termination of this deplorable strife. It cannot be doubted that the extreme repugnance of the Mexican Government to come to terms with the United States upon the subject of the boundary of Texas, and the pertinacity with which the delicate questions have been kept open until they have led to positive hostilities, are attributable in great part to a vague expectation that the differences between England and the United States would eventually secure to Mexico a powerful diversion, if not a powerful ally. The intelligence of the settlement of the Oregon question, and the happy removal of the last of those subjects of discussion which have so long endangered the amicable relations of the American and English Governments, will, therefore, probably produce as much effect upon the present heads of the Mexican republic as the news of another victory gained by the Yankee rifles on the banks of the Rio Grande. We sincerely trust that the influence of the pacific termination of our own controversy will be felt in the speedy restoration of peace between Mexico and the United States; and at this time the mediation of British agents has been offered with peculiar propriety, to complete between other states the triumph of that policy which has been so successfully maintained by our own Government.—*Times*.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the *Liverpool Times*, July 1.)

The *Princess Royal*, steam packet, from Glasgow, has this morning brought intelligence of the almost total destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by an awful conflagration, which broke out on the morning of the 9th June instant.

The fire broke out at half-past nine o'clock in the workshop of Mr. Hamlin, cabinetmaker, Chuteleworth-street, and in a short time spread in all directions with frightful rapidity. It soon embraced both sides of Queen-street, and came raging towards Water-street in a fiery torrent. It now became apparent, from the increased force of the fire and wind, that nothing could save Water-street, the fire-engines not having the least effect. The stone premises of Messrs. James and W. Stewart, being well built and protected with iron shutters, it was thought might have stayed its progress for a time; but being surrounded on three sides by wooden buildings, viz.—J. Rogerson and Son, Victoria Hotel, and Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co., as well as their own wooden stores in the rear, they were in a very short time surrounded by fire, and the inmates, cut off from other retreat, had to escape from the wharfs in boats and vessels, after having rolled into the water about 100 tons of seal oil from the wharfs and stores. The fire now became awfully intense and terrific; the oil vats of Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co. and Messrs. Stewart, with their contents, together with many other combustible materials, and about 150 puncheons of molasses, being all on fire at once, the effect may be conceived but cannot be described, and to add to the danger, at this moment three vessels were discovered to be on fire—viz., the *Elizabeth Margot*, *Roselle*, and *Royal William*, which, with exertions, was got under before the flames arrived at any height.

Sir John Harvey and the military were on the ground very early, and did all in his power, with his staff and the military, to arrest the flames; but it was soon apparent that all human efforts were vain, and that the fire would only cease from a change of wind, or want of materials to act on. The rapidity with which events occurred makes it difficult to speak precisely as to time; but perhaps an hour and a half or two hours after its commencement an attempt was made to blow up the premises of Messrs. E. and N. Stubb, which unfortunately did not succeed, and only resulted in the death of one and the mutilation of another of the Royal Artillery. The military and town engines kept in front of the fire, taking up positions where they thought a stand might be made, but it was all in vain—nothing could withstand its awful advances; stone stores, wooden stores slated and covered with sheet iron, seemed not to make the least difference, and apparently did not a moment stay its progress; and at six o'clock the whole of the town, with the exception of the lanes and parts of Gower-street, were prostrate in ashes.

What the actual amount of property lost, or number of houses consumed, may be, it is difficult at once to estimate; but taking the one at a million sterling (including the value of the houses), and the latter at 1500 or 2000, may not be much out of the way. The number of inhabitants at once rendered houseless and totally destitute cannot be much under 6000 to 7000, a great proportion of whom are women and children, the male part of the population being at present absent at the fishing; and how they are to subsist, or be lodged and clothed, for the present, God only knows. Unless the powerful arm of the parent government is mercifully and bountifully stretched forth to support her eldest-born colonial offspring, its fate will be deplorable. But we will not despond; the claims are great, and necessities urgent. Generous England, who succours foreigners, and even enemies, will not suffer her own loyal and dutiful children to perish from neglect.

Sir John Harvey called a council on the morning of 10th, and also summoned a public meeting, when a committee of relief was appointed for the daily consideration of urgent claims. He also convened the House of Assembly for the 16th instant, to take into consideration the state of the country, and to place such portion of the revenue as it might see fit at his disposal.

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH OF FRANCE RAILWAY.

Brussels, Thursday, July 11. On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, a most calamitous occurrence, accompanied by a fearful sacrifice of human life, occurred on the Great North of France Railway, better known as the

Paris and Brussels Railway. The scene of the accident is situated on the frontier of Belgium and France, between the stations Atlas and Donie. As may be supposed in such cases, the most conflicting statements are in circulation. From the latest and most authentic sources it would appear that the engine ran off the line, and broke the barrier that protected the banks, by which means two or three of the passenger-carriages were immersed in a considerable depth of water below. Not less than 19 persons, it has been ascertained, have lost their lives, and it is said that about sixty others have been severely injured or wounded. The water at the place of the tragic occurrence varies in depth from twelve to fifteen feet, and the descent from the line is almost perpendicular. The first intelligence that reached Brussels, (some fifty miles distant from the scene of accident) was conveyed by a down train, which was due at seven o'clock on Wednesday, but which did not arrive at Brussels until six o'clock on the following morning. By the concurrent testimony of all parties, the accident is one of a most tragic and disastrous character, resembling in its consequences the accident which occurred some five years ago, on the line between Paris and Versailles. The utmost consternation was occasioned in Brussels by the melancholy intelligence which was represented as having been caused by the collision of two trains. Another version of the story represented that the accident was occasioned by the falling of one of the arches of the bridge while the train was in the act of passing over; but from subsequent inquiries and information elicited from the passengers who arrived by the first train, it would appear that the engine, which was proceeding at a rate far inferior to that usually adopted upon English railways, ran off the tramway or *chemin de fer*, while passing a bridge, burst through a low parapet wall, and was precipitated headlong into the water. This sad calamity has served to throw a considerable gloom over the city of Brussels, and especially amongst the English inhabitants, many of whom were expecting friends by the ill-fated conveyance. The Great North of France Railway, on which this calamitous disaster has taken place, was only opened for public conveyance of passengers less than a month ago, on which occasion the King of the Belgians attended, and was one of the first persons who availed himself of the means of transit to reach Paris.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.—The Earl Granville, the newly-appointed Master of the Buckhounds, accompanied by the Earl of Roslyn, who had held that office since September, 1841, left town on Saturday for Slough, and proceeded thence in one of the Royal Hotel carriages to Cumberland-lodge, for the purpose of inspecting the hunting stud and stables connected with that department of the Royal Household. The two noble lords afterwards drove to the Royal kennel at Ascot, and returned to town in the evening by the Great Western Railway.—*Globe*.

NEW PLACES OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE.—The new ministers last evening took their seats upon the Treasury benches. In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the Opposition benches, Lord Lyndhurst sat on his right, and the Earl of Ellenborough on his left. Lord Stanley was not in the House. The Duke of Wellington, who was in the House for only a short time, took his seat on the woolsack by the side of the Chancellor, and spoke from the bishops' bench. The Earl of Dalhousie spoke from the Opposition benches. In the House of Commons Sir James Graham took his seat as leader of the Opposition, Mr. T. Duncombe spoke from the back benches on the Opposition side of the House. The Protectionists in a body took the former seats on the Ministerial side of the House, below the gangway. Lord Ingestre, as one of their body, spoke from the place which he has occupied during nearly the whole of the present Parliament. Sir R. H. Inglis retained his former seat, flanked on both sides by the Liberal Irish Members.—*Sun*.

THE WOOL TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—For a while past several of the woolbuyers have been traversing the stewards, and we understand that sales have been effected at prices a shade lower than those of last year. At the Gatehouse fair on the 29th some of the buyers attended; and the prices given are—for the best washed hog wool, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d., and for ewe, 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Sales have been more tardy than for several seasons by-past, and no advance being in contemplation, it is probable that what remains will be speedily disposed of.—*Dunfermline Courier*.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Shipping Gazette*, July 18.)

ONE O'CLOCK.

PEOPLE out of doors are beginning to grumble and express dissatisfaction at the delay of Lord John Russell in bringing forward his measures for a revision of the sugar duties. It is not sufficient that he should promise; he must do more—he must perform. The feeling in the city seems to be, that without his lordship's preparation to enter into the great commercial questions of the day, his accession to office will gain him but few friends. He may depend he will be narrowly watched by the whole mercantile world, and should the least disposition on his part to trip be manifested, they will not lose an opportunity of increasing the unpleasantness of his situation.

The letters received yesterday announcing a fire at Liverpool, caused a good deal of regret among parties connected with the trade of that port. Fortunately, the loss of property has not been so great as on previous occasions; but still, the inconvenience and alarm produced by these events always excite the sympathy of the public in behalf of the unfortunate persons who suffer by them.

The Mexican conversion is so far completed that Messrs. Schneider and Co., the agents, have, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, commenced the issue of the new securities. It is understood that many persons have declined, for the present, to send in their bonds for exchange, waiting to see whether those issued actually bore any mark of authority, binding on the government for the regular observance of the contract. An examination shows that a short decree, couched in general terms, giving Mr. Murphy power to conclude certain arrangements with the creditors, without actually stipulating specific terms, is impressed on the back of the bonds, and hence, therefore, suspicion on that point is done away with. It is, however, considered extraordinary conduct on the part of the agents, Messrs. Schneider and Co., that they did not make this decree public long ago, and the close secrecy concerning it must either rest with them or Mr. Murphy. The whole affair of the conversion has yet to receive explanation, but it cannot well be done before the arrival of the next packet.

The foreign exchanges have shown little or no fluctuation. The quantity of paper offered in the north of Europe caused some weakness in the rates for that quarter of the globe yesterday.—Amsterdam, short, 12 ½ to 13; ditto three months, 12 7½ to 8; Rotterdam, 12 8 to 13; Antwerp, 26 to 5; Brussels, 26 to 5; Hamburg, 12 14 to 15; Paris, short, 25 67½ to 72½; ditto three months, 25 95 to 26; Marseilles, 26 to 27; Frankfurt, 12 2½; Vienna, 10 10 to 11; Trieste, 10 11 to 12; Madrid, 36½; Cadix, 36½ to 1; Leghorn, 30 35 to 40; Genoa, 26 2½ to 5; Naples, 40; Palermo, 120; Messina, 120½; Lisbon, 60 days' date, 53½ to 1; Oporto, 53½ to 1. Foreign gold is 23 17½ 9d. per ounce.

The applications to the Court of Chancery this week for the return of railway deposits, lodged in the hands of the Accountant-General, have not been extensive. The rush made for them a fortnight or three weeks ago when the dissolution bill passed, and companies were enabled finally to liquidate affairs, led us to expect that a month or five weeks would, with the exception of a few instances, reduce the claims upon the coffers of that functionary to mere nominal amounts. It would appear, from the great diminution of petitions, that our surmises are correct, and that by the end of the present month the claims of those companies whose bills have been decided will have been recognised, and the funds given into the custody of the proper authorities. The following is the list of the sums applied for during the present week:—Exeter Great Western Railway, £32,500; Oldham District Railway, £52,000; British and South Wales Junction, £18,974; Dover and Deal Railway, £10,449; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway, £20,000; and Nottingham, Mansfield, and Midland Junction Railway, £37,600.

To-day is quite a *dies non* at the Stock Exchange. The dealers are almost all of them absent from business, in consequence of the early hours of closing and the little disposition of the public to speculate. Consols for money are 95½ to 1, and for the account 95½; Three per Cents. Reduced 96 to 1. Three and a Quarter per Cents. 97½ to 1, and Exchequer Bills 10s. to 11s. pm.

Foreign securities and railway shares have varied very little indeed. The markets are quiet, but the causes influencing the English house also influence these departments. Spanish Five per Cents. at

94½ to 3, the Three per Cents. 36 to 41, Mexican 26½ to 27½, Columbian 15 to 16, Chilean 95 to 100, and Buenos Ayrean 39 to 41.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.—Consols for money 95½ to 96 ex. div., ditto for account 95½ to 96.

FASHIONS FOR JULY. (From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

The fashionable morning toilettes are redingotes of foulards, or high dresses of coutil; the corages of the waistcoat or casaque form, with buttons. Peignors of batiste écru, embroidered in small designs in red, green, or lilac; the revers on the body to match. For the promenade lighter materials are preferred, fancy barges, shot silks, &c.; the corages are not high; five flounces of graduated widths ornament the skirt. For the evening, India muslins, grenadines, mousselines de soie, papyrus, cotpays, in pale tints, pink and white, &c. These dresses lace in front, with revers the whole length to the waist; five flounces are the favourite number just now, and frequently edged with fringe, which is also much in favour for ornamenting the skirt, several rows being laid on. Light colours are fashionable for dresses as well as bonnets, écru, lilac, pale green, paille, sky blue. Marcassite and other buttons of graduated sizes are still used. For the lighter dresses, a new kind of panderus, the Suedois, is made of rich materials, taffetas veloutés, damas Chiné, or brocatelle; they do not reach below the waist, and are trimmed with a black lace and half long sleeves, finished with lace. Mantelets and visites of embroidered muslin are fashionable; many are made of white taffetas, trimmed with broad fringe of sky blue, headed by bands of narrow velvet, of a deeper tint. The gipsy form of bonnet has been introduced in Paris, but as yet without much success. The fancy straws, with lace, crape, and paille de riz, are the favourite materials; those of straw or paille de riz, divided by bands of silk, are pretty; checked ribbons very much used on straw bonnets for morning wear.

Canneuses are much in request just now, some with points in front rounding off on the hips and closing with cords of ribbon, those embodied in stripes are pretty, forming three or four wreaths from the shoulders, gradually diminishing to the waist; and others are formed of insertions of work lace, with long sleeves to match.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

(From the Atlas, July 4.)
The Anti-Corn Law League is to be forthwith dissolved; but not wholly so until 1849, so as to be coeval with the entire repeal of the Corn Laws. This was resolved upon at a meeting at Manchester on Thursday. Its operations and functions are at once to be suspended, and its affairs wound up with as little delay as possible; but it is distinctly understood that, in case of future emergency, the League should be called into active operation without delay; otherwise the suspension of its operations to continue till its dissolution. A gratuity of £10,000 has been granted to Mr. George Wilson, the indefatigable Chairman, in acknowledgment of his services. The meeting in question was addressed in eloquent terms by the Chairman (Mr. George Wilson), Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and others. Mr. Cobden said, in concluding his address,—"Well, gentlemen, we are going to dissolve; those good spirits must disband, and I am not quite sure that it is not wise and proper that it should be so. Now we have been kept together for seven years without one single dispute—without anything to cause the slightest alienation. We have had the bond of free-masonry and brotherhood so closely knit about us, that I don't think there has been a keen word in the happy family of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Well, that is the spirit in which we should break off. Were we to continue our agitation, when the object for which we associated is gained, I am afraid that the demon discord will be getting in among us. It is in nature so. It is in our moral nature necessary that, when an organised body has performed its functions, it must pass into a new state of existence, and become differently organised. We are dispersing our elements to be ready for any other good works, and it is nothing but good works that will be attempted by good Leaguers. (Cheers.) Our body will, so to say, perish, but our spirit is abroad, and will pervade all the nations of the earth. (Renewed cheers.) It will pervade all the nations of the earth because it is the spirit of truth and justice, and because it is the spirit of peace and good-will amongst men." Mr.

Cobden, in a subsequent address, traced the progress of the League from its "small beginnings," and bore testimony to the exertions of many who have adhered to it through good report and evil report. "There are a number of gentlemen who, to my own knowledge, have been for seven and a half years in daily attendance in the rooms of the League; and let me remind you that for the first two or three years of our agitation we had a very hopeless and up-hill task of it. Those men bore it all—though there was then no fashion about us—(cheers)—none of that *écrit* which is the result of the power we enjoy. (Cheers.) At that time we used to meet in an obscure little room, which, though not very capacious in its dimensions, was more than sufficient for us all. (Cheers and laughter.) We had a dingy red curtain drawn across part of the room that we might not feel chilled by the paucity of our numbers. (Cheers.) Three or four were then our average number; and I remember one day smiling as I looked round the room, and saying to my friend Prentice, 'Well, it is a lucky thing the monopolists cannot draw aside our little curtain, and see us here, for if they could, they would not be very much frightened at us.' (Cheers and laughter.) It may give you some idea of the unostentatious, unheeded labour which those gentlemen underwent if I read for you a statement of the number of times about half a dozen of them have attended the council meetings at Newall's-buildings. It appears that my friend George Wilson had attended no less than 1,361 times—(great applause)—Mr. Prentice, who stands next, has attended 1,127 times—(cheers)—Mr. S. Lees, 862 times—(cheers)—Mr. Rawson, 601 times—(cheers)—Mr. Wooley, 485 times—(cheers)—Mr. Bickham, 474 times—(cheers)—Mr. W. Evans, 444 times—(cheers)—and Mr. H. Rawson, 258 times—(cheers.) I have given you the names of those who have attended most frequently, but there are besides very many gentlemen who have attended for 100 or 150 times. (Hear.) Those gentlemen have been most assiduous workers in private—most indefatigable in carrying on correspondence, and in the management of the details of our vast organization, and yet some of them have never been heard of, and would be unheard of still if their modesty had been allowed to prevail. (Cheers.) But I may suggest to you the propriety of referring it to some of the general council to move for the appointment of a committee of three or four members, to give those gentlemen a durable testimonial of our esteem and gratitude. (Cheers.) I mean a testimonial which shall be durable in their families." The following resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted:—

That an Act of Parliament having been passed providing for the abolition of the corn-laws in February, 1849, it is deemed expedient to suspend the active operations of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the Executive Council in Manchester is hereby requested to take the necessary steps for making up and closing the affairs of the League with as little delay as possible.

That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the League, now presented, be passed.

That after payment of the first instalment the subscribers of the £250,000 League Fund be released from all further liabilities.

That in case any serious attempt be made by the Protectionist party to induce the Legislature to retrace its steps, or to prevent the final extinction of the corn-law in February, 1849, the gentlemen who have hitherto so ably fulfilled the duties of the Executive Council be hereby authorized to call the League into renewed existence.

"That this meeting views with feelings of unfeigned admiration and gratitude, the long, arduous, and invaluable services rendered to the League by the chairman of its council, George Wilson, and hereby authorizes the executive council to present him, and to request his acceptance of a sum of not less than £10,000, to be paid out of the funds of the League."

"That the members of the executive council of the League are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the League and of the country, for their high principles, labours, and most successful exertions during the seven years of our constitutional agitation; and that a committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., and such gentlemen as he may associate with himself, to determine on some suitable testimonial to be presented to those gentlemen out of the funds of the League."

"That the council of the League, whilst discontinuing its own operations, cannot be insensible to the intimations given by the leading Protectionists in both Houses of Parliament, of a determination to contest the ensuing general election, with a view to obtain the repeal of the Corn Importation Bill; and, under these circumstances, the council offer their earnest recommendation to the free-traders in the Parliamentary constituencies to continue their vigilant attention to the registration, so as to be able to return a decided free-trade majority to the next House of Commons."

ment, to which eventually it must become subjected. We have been living through a revolution without knowing it. In 1832 the House of Lords deemed itself a power in the state irresponsible except to heaven, and took upon itself to say that a law should or should not pass. The House of Lords now makes no such pretensions; Lord Stanley declared, "God forbid that your Lordships should set yourselves against the clearly expressed will of the people"—(hear, hear)—and I heard (for I listened to most of their debates on this question)—I heard several other members of the House of Peers make use of very similar expressions. (Hear.) They therefore understand their position now,—that they meet there, not directly representing certain constituencies, or elected by them, but still they are supposed to represent the people to some extent, and that they are responsible to public opinion for the exercise of the power which the constitution has entrusted them with. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But it is in this and a neighbouring county that the great element of power in this country is henceforth to be found. Lancashire, the cotton district, and the West Riding of Yorkshire must govern England. (Hear, hear.)—The last scene of all was amusing, in spite of its sadness:—The Chairman: "As no other gentleman has anything to address to this meeting, it is now my duty to say that the Anti-Corn Law League stands conditionally dissolved."—A deep silence followed this announcement for a few seconds, when some one called out "three cheers;" and Mr. Cobden, rising, said: "I don't think we can get up a cheer—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—for as I have just been observing to my friends on my right and left, I never felt so 'flat' in all my life. (Laughter.) I never heard speeches that fell so flat, and never saw an audience that looked so flat as to-day. (A laugh.) It is right it should be so, for we have been celebrating the obsequies of the League. We began in solemnity and we end in solemnity. (Hear, hear.) The world will see, at all events, that whatever else they may be, they are earnest men who have engaged in this work. If you would like to have a cheer, let us try if we can't get up a few sepulchral ones—(hear, hear, and laughter.) Come, I'll be your fagelman.—The honorable gentleman then led off, and was followed with right good will by the meeting, in very loud, prolonged, and effective cheering—"The Queen" was then named, and the mention of her Majesty was received with a long and hearty burst of applause, and the meeting then separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 13.

TRANSPORTATION.—Sir G. Grey, in reference to a motion on the paper, by the honorable member for Dumfriesshire (Mr. Ewart), stated that the subject had been under the consideration of the late government, and that they had adopted a decision to suspend for eighteen months transportation of convicts to Van Diemen's Land. Measures for the disposal of male convicts in this interval had been entertained, as well as for the resumption of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, should it hereafter be deemed expedient. The subject must necessarily come under the early consideration of the present servants of the Crown, and if the honorable member persevered in his motion, all he, (Sir G. Grey) could do, would be to express his concurrence in the resolution to suspend transportation to Van Diemen's Land for a limited period. When more time had been allowed for deliberation he should no doubt be able to enter fully into the subject, but he did not think that the question could now be advantageously discussed, especially on the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ewart had been anxious to direct attention to the subject, but was aware that in the present situation of the Government he ought not to press his motion. He would again bring it forward next Friday week, on the motion for the Committee of Supply.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—On a journey from the county of Middlesex to the centre of the county of York on Thursday last, we observed that the hay harvest was nearly over in the southern counties; while in the midland there is still a good deal of grass cut, but not secured, and in Yorkshire, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, where tillage is plentiful, the grass is principally standing, as in the first processes of hay-making. The produce of the first crop will be generally abundant, and the late rains will yield plenty of after-grass and good second crops of clover. Wheat, oats, and barley, are generally looking well on the whole line, though a good deal beaten

down by the late heavy rains. The potatoes look well, with few blanks in the drills; and the weather has been particularly favourable during the last fortnight for the newly-sown turnips. The orchards are generally looking ill, and the apples and pears, owing to the blight of the month of May, seem likely to prove scarce and dear in the autumn.

The "Letter from the Stockholders of New South Wales to Lord Stanley," which will be found in another column, is a document well deserving the attention of the reader. It is the well-conceived and earnest appeal of a number of gentlemen whose efforts to subdue almost a continent to the uses of civilisation have been thwarted, and themselves almost ruined, by the meddling impracticability of the Colonial-office.—*Colonial Gazette.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—On Tuesday the fifth annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Old Broad-street, City, at which Edward Divett, Esq., M.P., presided. The report was of a much more gratifying nature than usual. After striking the yearly balances, the nett profits at Adelaide, for the year ending 24th of November last, were £7900 3s. Including the London profits and minimum transfer from the gains at Adelaide, the general profit and loss account to the 25th ult. represented an amount of £10,584 14s. 5d. for undivided profits.

CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP.—A resolution having been agreed upon by the members of King's College to raise a subscription for the purpose of founding a Chinese Professorship, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has, towards the subscription, forwarded £500, Lord Bexley £200, his Grace the Duke of Portland £100, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., £105, and the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., £100, which, together with other sums, makes the total amount subscribed very considerably above £1000.

MR. ALLEN'S LECTURES ON SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Allen, well known as the proprietor and editor for many years of the *South Australian Register*, the first newspaper established in that colony, commenced the first of a series of lectures on South Australia, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, which gave very general satisfaction to a highly respectable audience. Few settlements (labouring, too, as this has done under many commercial disadvantages and rivalry), have progressed so favourably in public estimation in a few years. Established only in 1836, the colony now numbers a population of 22,000, nearly 10,000 of whom are located at the city and port of Adelaide. Mr. Allen's praiseworthy object is to redeem the colony from many unjust imputations and unfavourable reports which prevailed for too long a period. Fortunately, the colonists, by their zeal and industry, have placed the colony in the proud position of outstripping older settlements; and her large imports and exports, the wealth of her mines, and the value of her moveable and immoveable property, are such as to have drawn a large share of capital for investment from the mother country. Mr. Allen deserves well of the colony and the home public, for his earnest endeavours to inform and instruct—for he appears to have gone to great expense, and devoted much time to a popular and descriptive account of the colony in its town and country features; and the dissolving views, plans, &c., give a lively representation of the past and present state of South Australia.

BLACK SWANS.—One of the Australian black swans, at the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, is at present rearing a brood of young ones. The cygnets, though not yet feathered, their present clothing being a suit of dirty looking down, are nearly as large as tolerably-sized geese. Their wings, which have not a quill or feather in them, have, when waved by the young birds in sportive glee, a very singular appearance. The other day three of the black swans in the pond appeared seized with a sudden desire for a freak. They rose simultaneously into the air with a wild shrill shriek or whistle, and having attained an altitude of about thirty feet, darted with their long necks out-stretched, while the flapping of their huge wings was like the sound of a tempest, down to that portion of the water which is divided from the main sheet by a wooden barrier. Two of them accomplished the flight cleverly, and alighted with a splash in the smaller division of the pond. One of them, however, flew too low, and striking with considerable force against the barrier, fell back into the water. The bird shook his feathers violently for a moment, and then sailed away apparently unhurt.

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